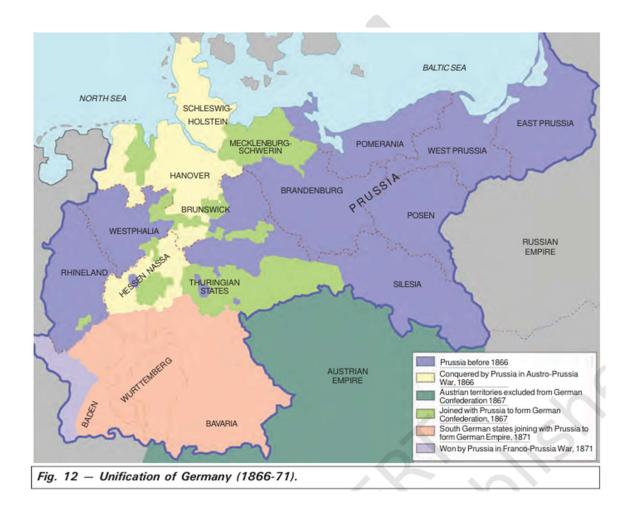# History Holiday Homework

Day-Wise from Day 1 to Day 10.

With Questions and Maps.

Day - 1

1. Describe the process by which Germany was unified. Draw a map to support your answer.

Answer: Germany's unification was led by Prussia and Otto von Bismarck. Through three wars over seven years against Denmark, Austria, and France, Prussian victories paved the way for the German Empire's proclamation in 1871.

Fig. 12 — Unification of Germany (1866-71).

2. Discuss the process by which Italy was unified. Draw a map of unification to support your answer.

Answer: Italy's unification was a long process. Mazzini formed Young Italy. Cavour led Sardinia-Piedmont, aligning with France to defeat Austria. Garibaldi's Red Shirts conquered Southern Italy, eventually joining with Northern states under King Victor Emmanuel II.

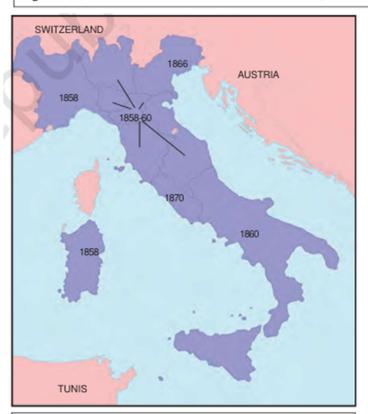*Fig. 14(a) — Italian states before unification, 1858.*

Fig. 14(b) — Italy after unification.
The map shows the year in which different regions (seen in Fig 14(a) become part of a unified Italy.

Day - 2

3. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? What was his contribution in the freedom Movement of Italy?

Answer: Giuseppe Garibaldi was a revolutionary and leader of the 'Red Shirts.' He played a crucial role by conquering the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, marching north, and handing these territories to King Victor Emmanuel II, aiding Italian unification.

4. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? What was his contribution in the freedom Movement of Italy?

Answer: Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who founded secret societies like 'Young Italy' and 'Young Europe.' He advocated for a unified Italian republic, inspiring many with his vision and nationalist ideals.

Day - 3

5. How would you explain the fate of Ireland?

Answer: Ireland suffered under British domination. Catholics were suppressed, while Protestants were favored. Rebellions by Wolfe Tone (1798) failed, leading to Ireland's forced incorporation into the United Kingdom in 1801, fueling Irish nationalism.

6. Discuss the reaction of common people towards Napoleonic rule.

Answer: Initially, Napoleon's rule was welcomed as it brought administrative reforms and abolished feudalism. However, increased taxation, censorship, and forced conscription soon led to widespread hostility among the common people.

7. Explain the main features of Napoleonic Code-1804.

Answer: The Napoleonic Code abolished privileges based on birth, established equality before the law, and secured the right to property. It simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudalism, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

8. Discuss the role of Count- de- Cavour in the unification of Italy.

Answer: Count Cavour, chief minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, led the movement to unify Italy. He forged a shrewd diplomatic alliance with France, defeated Austria, and strategically annexed various Italian states to the kingdom.

9. Outline the features of Vienna Treaty of 1815.

Answer: The Treaty of Vienna (1815) aimed to undo Napoleonic changes. The Bourbon dynasty was restored, France lost annexed territories, and states were set up around France to prevent future expansion. Its goal was to restore conservative order.

10. Who was Marianne? What was the importance of the way in which she was portrayed?

Answer: Marianne was a female allegory representing France and the ideas of Liberty and the Republic. Her portrayal (red cap, tricolour, cockade) symbolized national unity and the spirit of republicanism, inspiring people.

11. Can you explain the factors responsible for economic hardships faced by European people during 1830s?

Answer: The 1830s in Europe saw economic hardship due to population growth, rural migration to overcrowded cities, stiff competition from English machine-made goods, and bad harvests leading to food price rises and pauperism.

12. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Answer: Napoleon certainly destroyed democracy by centralizing power. However, his administrative reforms (Napoleonic Code, abolition of feudalism, uniform laws) incorporated revolutionary principles of equality and efficiency, modernizing the system significantly.

13. Describe the meaning of liberalism in social, political and economic context.

Answer: Social: Freedom for individuals, equality before law. Political: Government by consent, end of autocracy/clerical privileges. Economic: Freedom of markets, abolition of state-imposed restrictions on goods and capital.

14. Justify the statement with suitable example that, "nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914."

Answer: Intense nationalist rivalries, particularly in the Balkans, fueled by imperialistic ambitions, created an explosive atmosphere. Each power sought dominance, leading to increased tensions and ultimately, the outbreak of World War I in 1914.

Day - 8

15. Who was Bismarck? How did he unify Germany as a nation state?

Answer: Otto von Bismarck was the Chief Minister of Prussia, a leading architect of German unification. He used a policy of "blood and iron" through three wars (against Denmark, Austria, and France) over seven years, uniting various German states under Prussian leadership.

16. Give a brief description of the revolt led by the Silesian Weavers in 1845?

Answer: In 1845, Silesian weavers revolted against contractors who drastically reduced their payments. They stormed homes and destroyed machinery, resulting in a violent confrontation with the army, highlighting extreme economic distress.

Day - 9

17. How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during 18th century?

Answer: Romanticism fostered nationalism by emphasizing common cultural heritage, shared history, and collective identity. It glorified folk art, poetry, music, and vernacular languages, creating a sense of collective belonging among diverse populations.

18. "The use of Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance". Justify the statement.

Answer: After Russian occupation, Polish language was forcibly replaced by Russian. Clergy used Polish in church gatherings, defying Russian dominance. This defiance made Polish a powerful symbol of resistance against Russian rule and a means of national identity.

19. What ideas justify that the first half of nineteenth century were the years of Hunger, hardship and Revolts?

Answer: The early 19th century witnessed rapid population growth, rural migration to cities, intense competition for jobs, and severe food shortages due to bad harvests, leading to widespread pauperism, unemployment, and frequent revolts.

20. How did the Balkan issue become one of the major factors responsible for the First World War?

Answer: The Balkans were a region of intense nationalist tensions and Great Power rivalry. Each Balkan state sought independence while major European powers (Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary) vied for control, creating a highly unstable situation that triggered WWI.